

# **GLOSSARY**

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## GLOSSARY

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### A

**Abiotic:** characterized by the absence of life or living organisms.

**Access Road:** in this document, the term refers to the paved road leading from Interstate 5 to the MASA parking lot (County Road 1151).

**Accipitors:** species of birds similar to the hawk, having short, rounded wings and long tails.

**Activity Center:** a term used in northern spotted owl management to denote regular use of an area by owls. It may be a nest site, repeated presence of pairs, or territorial behavior by individuals.

**Aggradation:** the accumulation of materials in a stream.

**Airshed:** a geographic area that, because of topography, meteorology and climate, shares the same air.

**Allocation:** the assignment of sets of management practices to particular land areas to achieve goals and objectives.

**Alluviated:** general term for clay, silt, sediment, or gravel deposited in the bed of a stream as a result of stream (moving water) action.

**Alpine Skiing:** skiing where boot heel is secured tightly to the skis, on developed slopes, most often using chairlifts to reach upper elevations (downhill skiing).

**Amenity:** an object, feature, quality or experience that gives pleasure or is pleasing to the mind or senses. Typically used in land management planning to describe those resource properties for which market values are not or cannot be established.

**Anadromous:** those species of fish that mature in the ocean and migrate into freshwater rivers and streams to spawn (salmon and steelhead).

**Analysis Area:** geographic area that defines the context and scale of the environmental analysis for each resource topic. These areas are not always the same between resource topics;; examples include hydrology (watersheds), wildlife (habitat blocks), or social-economics (where people are), etc.

**Anthropogenic:** of, relating to, or influenced by the impacts of humans on nature.

**Aquatic Conservation Strategy:** a conservation strategy that is part of the Northwest Forest Plan, and was developed to restore and maintain the ecological health of watersheds and aquatic ecosystems on public lands.

**Aspect:** the direction a slope faces with respect to the cardinal compass points.

**All Terrain Vehicle (ATV):** motorized, off-road vehicle 50 inches or less in width.

**AutoCAD:** a computerized drawing program.

## **B**

**Backcountry Skiing:** ski mountaineering, wherein the focus is climbing steeper slopes and mountains (typically with skis and skins) with the intent of skiing or snowboarding down challenging ungroomed and undeveloped slopes. Lift-served backcountry skiing utilizes lifts to attain much or all or the necessary elevation gain to access challenging ungroomed and undeveloped slopes.

**Batholith:** a large body of intrusive igneous rock believed to have crystallized at a considerable depth below the earth's surface.

**Berm:** a mound or bank of earth.

**Best Management Practice (BMP):** a practice or combination of practices that are the most effective and practical (including technological, economic, and institutional considerations) means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by non-point sources to a level compatible with water quality goals.

**Biodiesel:** Biodiesel is the name of a clean burning alternative fuel, produced from domestic, renewable resources. Biodiesel contains no petroleum, but it can be blended at any level with petroleum diesel to create a biodiesel blend. It can be used in compression-ignition (diesel) engines with little or no modifications. For entities seeking to adopt a definition of biodiesel for purposes such as federal or state statute, biodiesel is defined as mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats which conform to ASTM D6751 specifications for use in diesel engines. Biodiesel refers to the pure fuel before blending with diesel fuel. Biodiesel blends are denoted as, "BXX" with "XX" representing the percentage of biodiesel contained in the blend (i.e., B20 is 20% biodiesel, 80% petroleum diesel).

**Biodiversity:** the relative distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within an area.

**Biological Evaluation (BE):** an evaluation of the effects on Threatened, Endangered, or Sensitive plant or wildlife species required by the Forest Service for a Proposed Action and alternatives.

**Biological Opinion (BO):** the document resulting from formal consultation that states the opinion of the US Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service (now known as National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration NOAA) as to whether or not a Federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species.

**Biotic:** pertaining to life or living organisms.

**Blowdown:** trees felled by high winds.

**Bryophytes:** plants of the phylum Bryophyta, including mosses, liverworts, and hornworts, characterized by the lack of true roots, stems, and leaves.

**Bullwheel:** the large wheel that is powered by a motor and moves, guides, and directs the wire rope that suspends the chairs (as in a chairlift).

## C

**Canopy:** a layer of foliage in a forested stand. This most often refers to the uppermost layer of foliage, but can be used to describe lower layers in a multistoried stand.

**Canopy Closure:** the degree to which the canopy blocks sunlight or obscures the sky.

**Cavity Nester:** wildlife species, usually birds, that require cavities (holes) in trees for nesting and reproduction.

**Chairlift:** a series of chairs suspended from a cable driven by a motor, for conveying skiers up the slope.

**Charrette:** used in architecture to denote an intense effort to complete a design project within a specified time. (Also spelled “charette.”)

**Chroma:** the purity of a color, its intensity of hue.

**Cirque:** a bowl-shaped, steep-walled mountain basin carved by glaciation.

**Classic Nordic Skiing:** refers to the diagonal stride technique of cross country skiing. Contrasts with skating.

**Classified Roads:** a road constructed or maintained for long-term vehicle use, and inventoried in the Forest Service system.

**Climax Vegetation:** the culminating stage in plant succession for a given site. The species composition of the vegetation has reached a highly stable condition over time and perpetuates itself unless disturbed by outside forces.

**Colluvial:** loose earth material that has accumulated at the base of a slope; talus.

**Comfortable Carrying Capacity (CCC):** the number of skiers an entire resort can accommodate at any given time and still guarantee a pleasant recreation experience. A resort’s CCC does not reflect the number of skiers at one time (SAOT). Generally, 70 to 85 percent of a mountain’s total CCC would be active skiers. The remaining 15 to 30 percent would be using guest service facilities or milling in areas near these facilities.

**Compaction (soil):** an increase in soil bulk density, a decrease in soil porosity, or an increase in soil strength caused by the application of mechanical forces such as weight and vibration.

**Connectivity:** a measure of the extent to which conditions among late-successional forest areas provide habitat for breeding, feeding, dispersal, and movement of late-successional associated wildlife and fish species.

**Construction Impact:** impact associated with construction of new facilities.

**Cornice:** an overhanging snow formation caused by wind transport, usually located on a ridge.

**Critical habitat:** under the Endangered Species Act, critical habitat is defined as (1) the specific areas within the geographic area occupied by a Federally listed species on which are found physical and biological features essential to the conservation of the species, and that may require special management considerations or protection; and (2) specific areas outside the geographic area occupied by a listed species, when it is determined that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.

**Crustal:** of or relating to the crust of the earth.

**Cultural (Heritage) Resource:** any definite location of past human activity identifiable through field survey, historical documentation, or oral evidence. This includes archaeological sites, structures, or places, and places of traditional cultural or religious importance to specified groups whether or not represented by physical remains.

**Crown:** the upper part of a tree or other woody plant that carries the main system of branches and the foliage.

**Cultivar:** a variety of plants originating and persisting under cultivation.

**Cumulative Effects:** those effects on the environment that result from the incremental effect of the action when added to the past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions (40 CFR 1508.7).

## **D**

**Debitage:** human created remains or debris.

**Developed Recreation:** a site or area developed with permanent facilities designed to accommodate recreation users.

**Diameter at Breast height (DBH):** diameter of a tree trunk at a height 4.5 feet above ground level.

**Dispersal Habitat:** habitat that allows safe movement of young or displaced animals in search of a new territory. For spotted owls, dispersal habitat is mature forests with a closed canopy that lacks tree structure needed for foraging or nesting.

**Displacement:** the removal and horizontal movement of soil from one place to another by mechanical forces. For example, the dragging or pushing of objects like the blade of a crawler tractor or tree along the soil surface.

**Duff Layer:** the upper layer of soil containing organic material such as leaves and needles.

## **E**

**Ecoplots:** term for an inventory and vegetation classification system used by the Forest Service in southwest Oregon.

**Edge Effect:** the zone along the edge of a stand affected by environmental conditions in the neighboring stands. Edge effect can be adverse or beneficial, physical or biological, and varies depending on the condition causing the effect.

**Egress:** going out or leaving.

**Embeddedness:** degree to which large particles (boulders, rubble, gravel) in a body of water are surrounded by or covered by fine sediments.

**Endangered Species:** any species of plant or animal identified under the Endangered Species Act as being in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range, and published in the Federal Register.

**Endemic:** species that are restricted in existence to a specified region or locality.

**Environmental Impact Statement (EIS):** a statement of environmental effects of a proposed action and alternatives to it, prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. A draft EIS is released to the public and other agencies for review and comment. A final EIS is issued after consideration of public comments. A Record of Decision (ROD) is based on the information and analysis in the final EIS.

**Ephemeral Stream:** stream that flows only in direct response to rainfall or snowmelt, and whose channel is at all times above the water table.

**Erosion:** the detachment and transport of individual soil particles by wind, water, or gravity. It is caused by rainfall impact and overland flow of water on soils that have lost their protective duff, litter, or vegetative cover through the direct effects of displacement or organic material removal.

**Estuarine:** of, relating to, or found in an estuary, the part of the wide lower course of a river where its current is met by the tides.

**Ethnohistorical:** external evidence of a cultural that lacks a written history of their own (oral traditions, evidence from other cultures).

**Evapotranspiration:** loss of water by evaporation from the soil and transpiration from plants.

## **F**

**Fall Line:** the path an object would take as it descends a slope under the influence of gravity. Fall line terrain allows skiers and snowboarders to make equally weighted left and right turns.

**Fifth Field Watershed:** a hierarchical term used to describe a portion of a sub-basin watershed. Fifth field watersheds refer to one level in the progression of geographical sizes, generally 20 to 200 square miles in size, e. g., Bear Creek is considered a fifth field watershed.

**Forb:** any broad-leaved plant. Forbs include plants that commonly are called weeds or wildflowers.

**Fossorial:** an animal species adapted to digging or burrowing.

**Fragmentation:** the process that divides a habitat into separate blocks and isolates the blocks through loss of connective habitat. Both block size and distance between blocks affect fragmentation.

## **G**

**Geographic Information Systems (GIS):** an information processing technology to input, store, manipulate, analyze, and display data; a system of computer maps with corresponding site-specific information that can be combined electronically to provide reports and maps.

**Geomorphic:** of, resembling, or pertaining to the form of the earth or of its surface features.

**Geotechnical:** a combination of the earth sciences (geology) and technical engineering expertise and professions.

**Geotextile (fabric):** term for soil and slope stabilization treatments utilizing fabric material to hold the soil in place, allowing for revegetation

**Glading:** term for partial clearing via selective removal of trees within the boundaries of a ski run/trail. Of the total area, 40-60 percent of the trees would typically be removed; the remaining 40-60 percent of the stand would be left intact, allowing skiing between the residual trees. The ground surface would not be graded and the natural ground cover would be maintained.

**Gley:** a sticky, bluish-gray clay layer found under the influence of high soil moisture.

**Granite:** a coarse-grained igneous rock composed chiefly of feldspar and quartz; a type of parent soil. *Granitics* is a term for this type of granite based landform.

**Granodiorite:** a coarse-grained igneous rock intermediate in composition between a diorite and a monzonite (derivative of granite).

**Grooming:** to compact, spread, or otherwise prepare the snow on a ski run or slope for skiing use.

**Gully:** a small valley or ravine created by the action of water; a type of soil erosion.

## **H**

**Halfpipe:** an area primarily used by snowboarders, created by plowing snow into the shape of a pipe cut in half along its length. Usually about 15-30 feet in height.

**Hazard Zone:** one of the areas in a system used to classify the landslide hazard risk associated with various terrain. The RRNF classification system uses Hazard Zone 1 through 4; Hazard Zone 1 is associated with the highest risk terrain and Hazard Zone 4 the lowest.

**Heli-spot** a landing area, just large enough (< .5 acre) for small helicopters to safely land and take off.

**Heliothermic:** adapted to, or thriving in open sunlight.

**Hydric:** of, pertaining to, or adapted to a wet or moist environment.

**Hydrogeomorphic:** of or resembling the earth or its shape or surface configuration as it relates to water. Through a national action plan the ACOE and other Federal agencies are implementing a Hydrogeomorphic Approach for Assessing Wetland Functions through the development of regional guidebooks. This approach is a wetland assessment procedure that is based on three fundamental factors that influence how wetlands function: position in the landscape, water source, and the flow and fluctuation of the water once in the wetland.

**Hydrograph:** a graph of the water level or rate of flow of a body of water as a function of time, showing the seasonal change.

**Hydrography:** the science of the measurement, description, and mapping of the surface waters of the earth.

**Hydrologic:** pertains to the quantity, quality and timing of water yields from forested lands.

**Hydrophytic:** pertains to plants that grow in water or very moist ground or conditions.

## **I**

**Ingress:** the act of going in or entering.

**Interdisciplinary Team:** utilization of more than one individual, representing numerous areas of knowledge and skill, focusing on the same task, problem or subject. Team member interaction provides insight to all stages of an analysis process.

**Intermittent Stream:** a stream that flows only at certain times of the year, generally drying up in summer and/or fall.

**Inventoried Roadless Area:** areas identified as part of Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II (RARE II) completed in the 1970s.

**Irretrievable:** refers to losses of production, harvest, or a commitment of renewable natural resources. For example, some of all of the timber production from an area is irretrievably lost during the time an area is used as a winter sports (recreation) site. If the use is changed, timber production could be resumed. The production loss is irretrievable, but the action is not irreversible.

**Irreversible:** refers primarily to the use of nonrenewable resources such as mineral, or cultural resources, or to those factors that are renewable only over long time spans, such as soil productivity. Irreversible also includes loss of future operations.

**Issue:** a point, matter, or question of public discussion or interest, to be addressed or resolved through the planning and analysis process.

## **K**

**Key Watershed:** watersheds with high quality habitat that have been selected under the Northwest Forest Plan for directly contributing to anadromous salmonid and bull trout conservation.

## **L**

**Lacustrine:** found in, or pertaining to, lakes or ponds, or growing in them; as lacustrine flowers.

**Landslides:** the down slope movement of masses of soil and rock material. Movements can be fast such as that which occurs with debris slides, or slow such as what occurs with earthflows, or creeping movement.

**Large Woody Material:** tree material greater than 24 inches in diameter.

**Late-Successional Reserve:** Management area designated by the Northwest Forest Plan that are managed for development of late-successional forests or habitat.

**Late-Successional Forest:** A nearly stable and self-perpetuating forest that occurs near the end of a successional process.

**Lithic:** pertaining to, or consisting of stone or rocks.

**Long-Term Effects:** an effect that continues for an extended period (over two years). May also be permanent.



## M

**Macroinvertebrate:** large, especially in comparison with others of its kind, animal species without a backbone.

**Mainstem:** the primary or largest part of a stream drainage network system.

**Management Area (MA):** areas within the National Forest that have been allocated by the Land and Resource Management Plan, as amended by the Northwest Forest Plan. Each area has different resource goals and activity Standards and Guidelines.

**Matrix:** Management area designated by the Northwest Forest Plan that is located outside of reserves, withdrawn areas, and late-successional reserves. Matrix lands may include forested and non-forested areas. Timber harvest and other silvicultural treatments can occur in the portion of the matrix with suitable forest lands.

**Mesic:** characterized by, or adapted to a moderately moist habitat.

**Micron:** the millionth part of a meter.

**Microtine:** reference to microtinae, a subfamily of the muridae consisting of 20 genera. Voles, lemmings, and muskrats are included in this subfamily. They occur nearly world-wide.

**Mitigation:** modification of actions that (1) avoid impacts by not taking a certain action or part of an action; (2) minimize impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; (3) rectify impacts by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; (4) reduce or eliminate impacts over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; or (5) compensate for impacts by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments (CFR 1508.20).

**Mogul:** a small mound or bump of snow on a ski slope caused by the turning action of skiers.

**Moraine:** a deposit forming ridge, mound, or irregular mass of un-stratified glacial drift, chiefly composed of boulders, gravel, sand, or clay. A terminal moraine is at the bottom or end of a glacier (past or present). A lateral moraine is located on the side of a glacier (past or present).

**Mycorrhizal Fungi:** the phenomenon of the symbiotic association between the roots of a green plant and a fungus.

## N

**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA):** passed by Congress in 1969, NEPA is the basic national charter for the protection of the environment. The Act requires all Federal agencies to consider and analyze all environmental impacts of any action proposed by those agencies; to inform and involve the public in the agency's decision-making process; and to consider the environmental impacts in the decision process.

**National Forest Management Act (NFMA):** a law passed in 1976 requiring the preparation of Forest Service Regional Guides and Forest Plans, and the preparation of regulations to guide that development.

**Neotropical:** belonging to a zoogeographical division comprising that part of the New World extending from the tropic of Cancer southward.

**No-Action Alternative:** the No-Action Alternative is required by regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1502.14). The No-Action Alternative provides a baseline for estimating the effects of other alternatives. When a proposed activity is being evaluated, the No-Action Alternative discusses conditions under which current management direction would continue unchanged.

**Non-point:** referring to pollution whose source is an area, a collection of sites or some other broad source. Exhaust from many autos, as in a parking lot, is generally considered non-point pollution. This is compared with point source pollution, such as a specific source or facility, water discharge pipe, etc.

**Nordic Skiing:** skiing when the boot heel is not fastened to the skis. Generally done in undeveloped areas, but may also be on trails and in tracks groomed especially for the sport.

**Noxious weeds:** a plant specified by law or policy as being especially undesirable, troublesome, and difficult to control.

## O

**Old-growth Forest:** a forest stand with moderate to high canopy closure, a multi-layered, multi-species canopy dominated by large overstory trees, a high incidence of large trees with broken tops and other indications of dead or dying trees, numerous large snags, and logs and other downed woody material on the forest floor.

**Outrigger:** term for skis about one foot long which are attached to each arm by a metal or fiberglass protecting device and straps. Generally used by skiers with disabilities.

**Overstory:** the portion of tree canopy in a forest that form the uppermost layer of foliage.

## P

**Peak Flow:** the highest amount of stream or river flow occurring in a year or from a single storm event.

**Pearson's correlation:** the degree of linear relationship between two variables. It ranges from plus 1 to minus 1. A correlation of plus 1 means that there is a perfect positive linear relationship between variables. A correlation of minus 1 means that there is a perfect negative linear relationship between variables. A correlation of 0 means there is no linear relationship between the two variables.

**Perennial Stream:** a stream that flows continuously on a year-round basis. The groundwater table lies above the bed of the stream at all times.

**Permittee:** term for the person or organization that is named as the holder of a Special Use Permit.

**Persons Per Hour (pph):** capacity of a lift to transport people, expressed as the number of persons transported by a lift per hour.

**Phenology:** study of periodic biological phenomena such as breeding, flowering, and migration, especially as related to climate.

**Physiographic Province:** a geographic area having a similar set of biophysical characteristics and processes due to effects of climate and geology, resulting in patterns of soils and broad-scale plant communities.

**Piezometer:** any of several instruments for measuring the pressure of a fluid or the compressibility of a substance when subjected to such a pressure.

**Plant Association:** a system used to classify and describe vegetation in units of similar composition and management response.

**Plant Series:** an aggregation of plant associations with the same climax dominant species.

**Pluton:** any body of igneous rock that has solidified far below the earth's surface.

**Pod:** a geographic area of associated ski runs that are typically provided access via a specific ski lift.

**Polypore:** any of various common stalkless pore fungi, often forming shelflike crusts on old logs and stumps.

**Powder Skiing:** skiing or boarding on fresh ungroomed snow.

**Programmatic:** having or following a plan or program; in NEPA, refers to a higher order of decision, e. g., a Master Plan for a ski area, as opposed to a site-specific analysis or decision.

**Propagule:** Any of various usually vegetative portions of a plant, such as a bud or other offshoot, that aid in dispersal of the species and from which a new individual may develop.

**Proposed Action:** a proposal that has caused the Forest Service to consider implementation of land management activities and to conduct analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

**Puddling:** changes in soil structure and porosity due to shearing forces caused by heavy equipment operations conducted when soils are wet (at or above field capacity). Detrimental soil puddling is reached when the depths of the ruts or imprints are greater than 6 inches.

## **R**

**Range of Natural Variability:** an assessment of the long-term variation in natural conditions for a specific resource based on monitoring of areas relatively unaffected by humans.

**Recontour:** refers to restoration of disturbed slopes and soil surfaces, following the natural lay of the land.

**Record of Decision (ROD):** A document separate from but associated with a Final Environmental Impact Statement. It states the decision, identifies all alternatives, specifying which were environmentally preferable, and states whether all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm from the alternatives have been adopted, and if not, why not. (40 CFR 1505.2).

**Refugia:** locations and habitats that support populations of organisms that are linked to small fragments of their previous geographic range (i. e., endemic populations)

**Region 5:** Forest Service Pacific Southwest Region, including the National Forests in California.

**Region 6:** Forest Service Pacific Northwest Region, including the National Forests in Washington and Oregon.

**Restoration:** activities designed to enhance or repair resources that were impacted from past management activities or natural events.

**Revegetation:** establishing or reestablishing desirable plants or vegetation on areas where desirable plants are absent or of inadequate density, by management alone (natural revegetation) or by seeding or transplanting (artificial revegetation).

**Riparian Reserve:** Management area designated by the Northwest Forest Plan that encompasses all terrain within a band of specified width along each side of a stream, lake, or wetland.

**Riverine:** of, or pertaining to water, streams or rivers.

**Road Density:** usually measured in miles of road per square mile; is used as an indicator for potential concern for road related erosion and sediment yields, potential of storm drainage impacts, potential impacts to big game wildlife habitat, and overall watershed health.

**Road Maintenance Levels:** Forest Service defines the level of service provided by, and maintenance required for a specific road. There are four Maintenance Levels (1-4).

**Roadless:** refers to a natural condition in the forested environment where past management actions (road building, timber harvesting, etc.) are not present or evident.

**Run:** term for a specifically prepared area cleared for skiing; synonymous with ski trail.

**Runout Zone:** the area of an avalanche where deceleration is rapid, debris is deposited, and the avalanche stops.

## **S**

**Salmonid:** belonging or pertaining to the family *Salmonidae*, including the salmons, trouts, chars, and whitefishes.

**Saprobe:** an organism that derives its nourishment from nonliving or decaying organic matter.

**Sawort:** a large, robust, long-lived perennial forb common to mountain wetlands.

**Scarp:** a cliff formed by the movement downward of a portion of land.

**Scoping:** the procedure by which the Forest Service determines the range of issues and extent of analysis necessary for a proposed action under NEPA. Scoping includes the range of actions, alternatives, and effects to be addressed; the identification of significant issues related to a proposed action; and establishing the depth of environmental analysis, data, and task assignments needed.

**Sediment:** solid materials, both mineral and organic, suspended or transported by water, gravity, ice, or air; may be moved and deposited away from their original position and eventually will settle to the bottom.

**Sensitive Species:** those species that (1) have appeared in the Federal Register as proposed for classification and are under consideration for official listing as endangered or threatened species or (2) are on an official State list or (3) are recognized by the Forest Service or other management agency as needing special management.

**Seral Stage:** refers to the sequence of transition plant communities during succession. Early seral refers to plants that are present soon after a disturbance or at the beginning of a new successional process; mid seral in a forest refers to pole or medium sized tree growth stages; late or old seral refers to plant present during a later stage of plant community succession (mature and old-growth forest).

**Short-Term Effects:** an effect that occurs during implementation of the action and/or for up to two years (or seasons) thereafter.

**Significant:** refers to a threshold of a proposed action under NEPA; a major Federal action that is affecting the quality or the human environment, or the relative severity of the environmental impacts that are considered significant based on their context and intensity.

**Site Potential Tree:** a tree that has attained the average maximum height possible given site conditions where it occurs.

**Site Productivity:** the ability of the land to sustain an inherent level of plant biomass over several forest successions, and includes all plant community types.

**Sitzkis:** a skiing device shaped somewhat like a small bicycle except skis are attached instead of wheels.

**Skating:** a technique for cross country skiing where the skier pushes the skis to the side and glides. Specific equipment is available although skating can be accomplished on waxable cross country skis. The skier requires a packed groomed surface for the technique.

**Ski Touring:** skiing ungroomed trail, back country skiing, or breaking your own trail.

**Skiway:** a run or trail that allows skiers and snowboarders to traverse the mountain and avoid additional chairlift rides. Skiways, or traverses, are also used in areas of intermediate, advanced intermediate, and expert terrain to provide an appropriate descent for guests of beginner and novice ability levels. A Skiway typically has a slope gradient that averages 10 percent.

**Small Woody Material:** tree material smaller than 24 inches in diameter.

**Snag:** any standing dead, partially dead, or defective (cull) tree at least 10 inches in diameter and at least six feet tall.

**SNOTEL:** an automated system operated by the Natural Resource Conservation Service to collect snowpack and related climatic data in the Western United States called (for SNOwpack TELemetry).

**Snow Pillow:** a concentrated snow deposition area usually found on the down-wind side of ridges, behind hills, mounds, and in gullies. The term is also used to describe a device used at NRCS automated snow measuring sites to determine water content of the snowpack.

**Soil productivity:** capacity or suitability of a soil, for establishment and growth of a specified crop or plant species, primarily through nutrient availability.

**Spider:** a "spider" is a trackless machine that differs from a conventional excavator in its four independently adjustable legs; two spider-like legs and two with tires. Its four stabilizers reduce soil compaction and keep the excavator in level operation.

**Sporax®:** a pure form of borax with no inert ingredients. Sporax is often used as a conifer stump treatment to control annosus root disease. The chemical name is sodium tetraborate decahydrate.

**Sporocarps:** a multicellular structure in which spores are formed.

**Subduction:** the process by which collision of the earth's crustal plates results in one plate being drawn down or overridden by another.

**Succession:** a predictable process of changes in structure and composition of plant and animal communities over time. Conditions of the prior plant community or successional stage create conditions that are favorable for the establishment of the next stage. The different stages in succession are often referred to as “seral stages”.

**Surface Lift:** a lift on which passengers are propelled by means of a circulating overhead wire rope while remaining in contact with the ground or snow surface. Connection between the overhead wire and the passenger is by means of a towing device (e. g., T-bar, J-bar, platter) attached to, and circulating with, the haul rope.

**Survey Protocol:** a set of procedures used to conduct a survey, designed to be repeated and replicable.

## **T**

**Taxon:** a taxonomic category, as a species or genus. Taxa is plural of taxon.

**Telemark:** a skier’s turn or type of skiing in which the tip of the forward ski is gradually angled inward.

**Terrain Park:** an area on a ski slope with a variety of features made through special snow-grooming techniques. These features may include jumps, banked turns, dips, and “halfpipes.” At some areas, rails are installed. Although predominant use is by snowboarders, skiers also use terrain parks.

**Terrestrial:** referring to species that are associated with the land; non-aquatic.

**Threatened Species:** any species of plant or animal identified through the Endangered Species Act likely to become endangered throughout all or a significant portion of their range within the foreseeable future.

**Tiering:** refers to incorporating by reference the analysis in an environmental document of a broader scope. For example, a project level EIS could tier to the analysis of a programmatic Master Plan EIS, or a Forest Plan; a Forest Plan EIS could tier to a Regional Guide EIS.

**Turbidity:** the condition of a body of water that contains suspended material such as clay or silt particles, dead organism, or small living plants and animals.

**Type Locality:** a site where plants, previously unknown to science, were collected and used to describe new taxa in a scientific publication for the first time.

## **U**

**Understory:** vegetation (trees or shrubs) growing under the canopy formed by taller trees.

**Unroaded:** an area characterized by its lack of existing roads or development; synonymous with roadless.

## **V**

**Viewshed:** portion of the forest that is seen from a major travel route, or high use location.

## **W**

**Waterbar:** an erosion control device usually constructed by digging a small ditch or piling dirt or other debris to interrupt the flow of over-the-surface water. Usually constructed on steeper ground in skid trails where the mineral soil is exposed.

**Watershed Analysis:** a procedure that evaluates geomorphic and ecologic processes operating in specific watersheds.

**Wetlands:** areas that are inundated by surface water or groundwater with a frequency sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do or would support, a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that require saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction.

**Windthrow:** a tree or trees uprooted or felled by the wind.

## **X**

**Xerothermic:** a climatic period from approximately 8,000 to 4,000 years ago in the American West and elsewhere that was characterized by somewhat warmer temperatures and lessened precipitation, as compared to the present time. This climatic fluctuation caused changes in the distribution of vegetation, including areas of southwest Oregon.

## **Y**

**Yarding:** term referring to the transport of logs, typically felled and bucked into specified lengths for commercial product.